

We claim:

1. A microprocessor circuit, comprising:

at least one control unit;

at least one memory for free programming with at least one program having functions, said memory connected to said control unit;

a stack for buffer-storing data, said stack connected to said control unit;

a register bank having registers, said register bank connected to said control unit; and

an auxiliary register storing a number of bits, each of the bits being associated with one of said registers of said register bank and indicating whether a respective one of said registers contains a value different from a logical "0", said auxiliary register connected to at least one of said control unit, said register bank, and said stack.

2. The microprocessor circuit according to claim 1, wherein said auxiliary register has a number of further registers corresponding to a number of said registers of said register bank.

3. The microprocessor circuit according to claim 2, wherein each of said further registers store a single bit.
4. The microprocessor circuit according to claim 1, wherein said auxiliary register has only one further register for storing a bit sequence corresponding to a number of said registers of said register bank.
5. The microprocessor circuit according to claim 4, wherein said auxiliary register is at least one of said registers of said register bank.
6. The microprocessor circuit according to claim 1, further comprising a second stack for storing at least some data in said register bank, said second stack inaccessible by a programmer.
7. The microprocessor circuit according to claim 1, further comprising a second stack for storing at least some data in said register bank, said second stack inaccessible by a programmer.
8. The microprocessor circuit according to claim 1, further comprising a second stack for storing at least some data in said register bank, said second stack connected to said control unit and inaccessible by the program.

9. The microprocessor circuit according to claim 1, wherein:

said register bank has first and second areas with first and second registers; and

at least said first registers are associated with a bit in said auxiliary register.

10. The microprocessor circuit according to claim 1, wherein:

said register bank has first and second areas with first and second registers; and

at least said first registers are associated with said auxiliary register.

11. The microprocessor circuit according to claim 9, wherein said first area of said register bank is divided into a plurality of sub-areas respectively available to one of the functions of the program.

12. A method for operating a microprocessor circuit, which comprises:

providing a circuit with:

at least one control unit;

at least one memory for free programming with at least one program having functions;

a stack for buffer-storing data;

a register bank having registers; and

an auxiliary register;

setting all of the bits of the auxiliary register to a logical "0" when the circuit is initialized;

storing bits in the auxiliary register, each of the bits being associated with one of the registers and indicating whether a respective one of the registers contains a value different from a logical "0"; and

setting a bit of the auxiliary register associated with a respective one of the registers to a value different from the logical "0" when a datum is written to the associated register of the register bank.

13. The method according to claim 12, which further comprises permitting a read of a datum from one of the registers of the register bank only if the associated bit of the auxiliary register has the value different from the logical "0".

14. The method according to claim 12, which further comprises, when a datum from one of the registers of the register bank whose associated bit of the auxiliary register has the logical "0" value is read, returning the datum "0".

15. The method according to claim 13, which further comprises, when a datum from one of the registers of the register bank whose associated bit of the auxiliary register has the logical "0" value is read, returning the datum "0".

16. The method according to claim 12, which further comprises:

providing the circuit with a second stack for storing at least some data in the register bank and making the second stack inaccessible by a programmer; and

if the circuit changes from a first function to a second function, successively storing the data associated with the first function in the registers of the register bank and the bit sequence of the auxiliary register in one of the stack and the second stack.

17. The method according to claim 16, which further comprises setting the bits of the auxiliary register to the logical "0"

value after storing the data and the bit sequence of the auxiliary register in one of the stacks.